

TWO COMPANIES AT BELFAST LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS

Mutiny Follows Announcement that Battalion is to Be Transferred from City.

SOLDIER SHOT DOWN BY SENTRY

Attempts to Scale Wall and Perhaps Fatally Hurt.

ULSTER SITUATION IS ACUTE

Officers in Regular Army Resign Rather Than Serve There.

ARMY COUNCIL IS IN SESSION

Effort Being Made to Replace Commanders Who Have Quit.

DELAY MAY MEAN SETTLEMENT

While Troops from Other Parts of Empire Are Being Transferred to Ulster Leaders May Reach Agreement.

BULLETIN.

DUBLIN, March 21.—The first victim of the existing state of excitement in Ireland was a soldier at the Curragh camp, who was late for roll call. He attempted to scale a wall of the barracks and was shot by a sentry. It is thought that the wound will prove fatal.

The commander-in-chief in Ireland, General Sir Arthur Paget, has arrived at the Curragh, where conferences are in progress between the officers who have resigned their commissions and the military authorities.

LONDON, March 21.—A mutiny of two companies of the Dorsetshire regiment stationed in Belfast is reported by the Fall Mall Gazette.

The Fall Mall Gazette's message says: "When the men of the first battalion of the Dorsetshire regiment were paraded in Belfast today and notified that they were being transferred elsewhere, they threw down their arms. A sergeant stepped forward, saluted the officers and said: 'We will have no home rule here.' This is thought in some quarters to be an exaggerated version of the reports of unrest among the regular troops in Ulster.

Many Army Officers Resign.
The outstanding feature of the news from Ireland today was the defection among the officers of the regular army under orders to proceed to Ulster with their regiments.

The actual number of resignations among them was still problematical, but that it was considerable was evident from the earliest early morning consultations of cabinet ministers regarding the best means of counteracting the movement.

The actual fact of this defection is the more disconcerting to the military authorities, since the army is already seriously short of commissioned officers.

Threats of a crisis in the army if a movement of regular troops was undertaken against Ulster had long been current and in some quarters it is believed that the sudden marching of a limited number of troops was ordered so that the military authorities might gather an idea as to how widespread the threatened defection was.

Army Council in Session.
Immediately after Colonel Seely, the secretary of state for war, had been in audience with King George at Buckingham Palace this morning, Colonel Seely summoned a meeting of the army council, which took the necessary steps to relieve officers who had resigned.

According to reports, however, the number of vacancies is rapidly increasing, and it seems possible that all the regular regiments which have been serving in Ulster may have to be withdrawn and replaced by fresh troops, as both men and officers have openly expressed their disinclination to take the offensive against men with whom they have been fraternizing.

This momentary shifting of the immediate crisis from Ulster to the army may give the peace makers their desired opening.

Hope for Settlement.
The return of Arthur J. Balfour, former unionist premier to London, has given heart to the advocates of a compromise. He and Premier Asquith have served long years side by side in the political field and understand and appreciate one another.

Premier Asquith and Andrew Bonar Law, the official leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, whenever they have come into contact have given embittered displays of partisanship. It was thought in many quarters to

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LONG FIGHT FOR HOME RULE

Agitation On Since Irish Parliament Abolished in 1801.

BRINGS SPLIT IN LIBERAL PARTY

Secession of Chamberlain and Other Radical Leaders Caused by Gladstone's Efforts to Free Erin.

Ireland has striven for home rule without a moment's cessation ever since the Irish Parliament was abolished and the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland was proclaimed January 1, 1801. In the 112 years that have passed since that date the agitation has gone on under various forms, pacific and violent, led by such patriots as Daniel O'Connell, William Smith O'Brien, Charles Stewart Parnell, O'Donovan Rossa and Michael Davitt, to mention only a few of the more prominent. These were succeeded by the Parnells and the Healeys, who are in the forefront of the movement today.

The patriotic movement was suppressed time after time by coercion acts imposed by the British Parliament only to take another form. The Molly Maguire, the Young Ireland party, the Land League and the National League were all Irish political societies which had their day.

Thousands of Irish nationalists served terms of imprisonment for their participation in the fight for legislative independence from Great Britain. Hundreds were exiled, many of them proceeding to the United States.

The agitation some times took on the aspect of extreme violence, as when Lord Frederick Cavendish, the chief secretary for Ireland, and T. H. Burke, permanent secretary, were assassinated by "invincibles" May 6, 1882, in Phoenix park, in Dublin.

The parliamentary fight for home rule was waged for many decades and gave rise to extraordinary scenes in the usually staid British Parliament, often bringing about the expulsion of members and the stoppage of business.

The first effort of the British government to meet the demand for Irish home rule was made by William Ewart Gladstone when premier in 1886. The bill was rejected after its introduction had brought about a great split in the liberal party, which caused the secession of Joseph Chamberlain and other liberal leaders, who since on Irish questions have acted with the conservative party. Since then several Irish home rule bills have been introduced by liberal governments, and the last one passed the House of Commons, but was vetoed by the House of Lords. This led to the passage three years ago of the Parliament act, under the provisions of which any bill not an appropriation bill rejected by the House of Lords becomes automatically a law on passing the House of Commons in three successive sessions.

Carson Heads Agitation.

The present agitation has been mainly brought about by the practical certainty of Premier Asquith's Irish home rule bill becoming law without the consent of the House of Lords. Sir Edward Carson is at the head of the agitation against home rule among the unionists of Ulster. He and several other leading men took the initiative in organizing an army of Ulster volunteers to resist the introduction of home rule for Ireland in its entirety. They insisted that Ulster should be left out of its operation.

The chief points at issue in Ireland is the religious one. Out of a total population of about 4,500,000, approximately 500,000 are Protestants of various denominations. Most of these are found in the four Ulster counties of Londonderry, Antrim, Armagh and Downpatrick. The other five counties of Ulster are predominantly Catholic. As a matter of fact, Ulster returns seventeen nationalists and only sixteen unionists to Parliament.

Difference Between People.

There is considerable difference between the people of the eastern part of Ulster and those of the rest of Ireland. Many of the Ulsterites are descendants of English settlers sent there by Cromwell to foster the agriculture and industries of Ireland after he had subdued the country.

Others are descendants of Scottish covenanters. Not all the Protestants of Ireland are against home rule. Parnell himself was a Protestant.

Three Iron Workers Are Denied Freedom by Federal Judge

KANSAS CITY, Kan., March 21.—Applications of three of the labor men convicted at Indianapolis in 1913 on charges of transporting explosives illegally, asking their release from the penitentiary at Leavenworth were denied last night by Federal Judge John C. Pollock.

Phillip Cook, of New Orleans, J. E. Munsey of Salt Lake City and John Webb of New York asked release. They were not released on bond with the others of the convicted men while awaiting the final disposition of their cases in the supreme court.

Release for the three men was asked for on the ground they were convicted in Indiana, while none was a citizen of that state. Judge Pollock held this not sufficient grounds for taking up the matter.

DUBUQUE WOMAN CHARGED WITH MURDER OF HUSBAND

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 21.—Mrs. Dora Brazzell was today indicted by the Dubuque county grand jury for the murder of her husband, Charles Brazzell, a motorman, who was found murdered in his home here two months ago. After being absent from Dubuque for a week, Mrs. Brazzell returned home and reported the finding of her dead husband in their home. The body was badly mutilated. No arrests were made until today, when Mrs. Brazzell was taken into custody.

ABDUL HAMID DEPOSED SULTAN CRITICALLY ILL

LONDON, March 21.—Abdul Hamid, the deposed sultan of Turkey, is in a critical condition, according to a dispatch from Constantinople. The former ruler has been ill for some time. Abdul was deposed April 27, 1909.

CAPITAL HEARS FIGHT STARTED AT TORREON

Engagement Between Federals and Rebels Reaches War Office at Mexico City.

NO DETAILS OF THE BATTLE

Previous Message Tells of Enemy Sighted Approaching.

REBELS FULL OF CONFIDENCE

Chief Transmitted His Energy to His Subordinates.

SURE CITY WILL FALL SOON

Constitutionalists Have Twelve Thousand Men and Are Well Supplied with Artillery and Ammunition.

MEXICO CITY, March 21.—An engagement between the federal and rebel armies at Torreon began today, according to a terse message received at the Mexican war office at noon.

The dispatch contained no details of the fighting. Another message, received by the War office a short time previously, announced that the rebels had been sighted coming toward Torreon.

Ready for Action.

CONSTITUTIONALIST HEADQUARTERS, YERMO, Durango, Mexico, March 21.—With cannon planted, with practically all accoutrements of war burnished and ready, General Pancho Villa with his 12,000 rebel soldiers today were almost prepared to begin the investment of Torreon; to hurl the first shell into the trenches of the resisting federal army, under General Refugio Velasco, in what is considered the decisive battle of the constitutionalists' revolution.

Full of Confidence.

Full of confidence and certain of victory, General Villa has magnetically transmitted his energy to his subordinates and today the waking camp at Yermo presented a scene which never had marked a revolutionary movement in Mexico. The peon soldiers hurried here and there giving final touches to the establishment of the rebel plans for opening assault, spurred on by the sharp command of superiors whose every order is given with an admonition against delay. Refreshed by a night's sleep after their long, hard march through the desert from Mampim and Hermosillo, the little khaki-clad soldiers of Villa sprang to their work with a zest which discounted the stern order for haste.

General Villa's army, numbering 12,000 men, has more than forty field pieces and an immense supply of ammunition, probably 2,000 rounds to the man. The constitutionalists have been moving to their bases by train, disembarking at Hermosillo and Mampim.

Executives Executed Officers.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 21.—Nineteen officers were recently executed in Santiago Tlatelcoo prison by the order of President Huerta, according to private advices received in Matamoros.

The reason for the execution is said to have been the fact that officers were pupils of General Felipe Angeles, one time professor in the Mexican military academy and now in charge of General Villa's rebel artillery.

New York Democrats Are in Favor of New State Constitution

ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.—Members of the newly reorganized democratic state committee gathered today to discuss plans for getting out the vote on April 7, when the question of holding a constitutional convention in 1915 will be voted on.

Speeches by Governor Glynn and William Church Osborn, recently elected chairman, dealt mainly with the question of the proposed constitutional convention to which the party is pledged.

Charles F. Murphy, Tammany hall leader, was present as a committeeman. The governor declared changes in the life, business and views of the people made necessary a revision of the state constitution as adopted in 1847.

"Woman's suffrage, for instance," he said, "was then a theory while it now is a fact. Legislative abuses, which have crept into the government were not foreseen. Legal procedure is so complicated that judges cannot clear their dockets. The influence of corporations has widened. Bribery at elections and malfeasance in office, once silently endured, no longer are to be tolerated."

Chase Orders Arrest of Mother Jones on Sight if She Returns

DENVER, Colo., March 21.—Adjutant General John Chase, who arrived today from the coal strike district, said that he had given orders to arrest "Mother" Mary Jones on sight if she returned to Trinidad. "Mother" Jones still was at her hotel in Denver. She said that the time for her departure for the strike zone had not yet been fixed.

"Mother" Jones, who is 33 years old, was released in Denver last Monday, after having been held as a military prisoner at Trinidad more than two months.

TRINIDAD, Colo., March 21.—Informations charging seven strikers of the Forbes Tent colony with the murder of Neil Smith, a nonunion coal miner whose mutilated body was found on a railroad track near Scofield, on March 8, were filed today in the district court. Bail was fixed at \$10,000 each.

THIRD LARGE GIFT TO METHODIST MISSIONS

NEW YORK, March 21.—The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal church announced today a gift of \$50,000 designated for the permanent fund for retired missionaries. This is the third large gift received recently by the board.

The others were for \$40,000 and \$75,000, respectively. In all three cases the donors have requested that their names be withheld.

Forward, Not Backward



JONES PANAMA TOLLS QUESTION REFERRED

Resolution Goes to Committee After Lively Debate After Objections Are Withdrawn.

WILSON'S STAND CRITICISED

Executive is Accused of Attempt to Limit Discussion and of Interfering with Legislation.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Senator Jones' much-discussed resolution calling on President Wilson for information of what nations had protested against the Panama tolls exemption today was referred to the foreign relations committee after Senator O'Gorman and its author had withdrawn objections.

Senator Hoke Smith and Senator Jones clashed when the latter wanted the clerk to read a newspaper story saying the president wanted a limit in Panama tolls debate. Senator Smith blocked it, but Senator Jones, waiting until a bill on the calendar had been called up, read the article, which sought to show that the president had told members of the house that debate on the bill should be limited to fifteen hours.

"I don't believe the president made any such suggestion," said Senator Borah, republican.

"We see in almost every newspaper every day," Senator Jones continued, "reports of senators or representatives going to the president to ask whether this or that bill suits him or this or that amendment is satisfactory to him. Whether these reports are correct I do not know, but they occur so frequently that there must be some foundation for them."

"It was published that during a conference I had with the president the other day regarding my recent speech on this tolls question that the president had told me I was 'skating on thin ice.' I never heard any such statement from the president. If it was made afterward, it was made for consumption of the press."

The incident ended with a general volley of remarks from democratic senators that they had profited by consulting the president on various subjects.

Boy Fatally Shot While Playing Jail

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 21.—While playing "jail" with two other small boys at his home here today, Richard Bright, 9 years old, was shot in the stomach and fatally wounded. A closet was the jail. Roy Roderick and James Green, aged 7 and 10 years, respectively, were the guards. Richard, the prisoner, attempted to break jail. One of the guards pointed what he believed to be an unloaded shotgun at the escaping prisoner and pulled the trigger.

SERIOUS FAMINE IN CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

BOSTON, March 21.—A serious famine is reported in the Cape Verde islands in dispatches received here today. It is stated that many persons have died of hunger and herds of cattle have perished. Lack of rain during July, August and September of last year is given as the cause of the food shortage.

The National Capital

Saturday, March 21, 1914.

The Senate.
Met at noon.
Referred to the foreign relations committee the Jones resolution calling on the president for full information of protests against the Panama tolls exemption.

The House.
Met at noon.
Debate was resumed on the river and harbor bill.

IOWA MUSIC MASTER FIRED

Charge Made Prof. Schoettle Embraiced Woman Instructor.

WIFE OF ANOTHER TELLS STORY

Mrs. Ibo Riedel Said to Have Declared Muscular Asked Her to Get Divorce—He Enters Emphatic Denial.

IOWA CITY, Ia., March 21.—(Special Telegram)—That Prof. Gustav Schoettle, head of the School of Music at the University of Iowa, was the faculty member whose dismissal led to the resignation of President John G. Bowman, was admitted by officials of the university today.

Prof. Schoettle was summarily dismissed at the meeting of the State Board of Education on March 11, and as this was done without consulting President Bowman, it brought the differences between him and the board to a head. Sensational charges filed against Schoettle by Miss Effie Mae Profit, an instructor in the School of Music, led to the board's action.

The first charge was that Prof. Schoettle had been caught embracing a young woman instructor in the School of Music, and the second was that he had asked Mrs. Maria Dorothy Riedel, wife of Ibo Riedel, another instructor in the School of Music, to get a divorce. This was told by Mrs. Riedel to Mrs. Cyrus Cole, wife of the publisher of the Cedar Rapids Republican, and by her brought before the board.

Prof. Schoettle denies the charges entirely, and in this he is backed by President Bowman. He says that he told Mrs. Riedel that he would retain her on the faculty of the school of music, but would not keep her husband, and that she, being a foreigner and not well acquainted with the English language, evidently misunderstood him.

The charge as to embracing the young instructor Prof. Schoettle denies flatly.

Members of the State Board of Education stated that they will accept Bowman's resignation, to take effect at once. They refused to discuss the charges against Schoettle, except to admit that they were filed and that Schoettle has been discharged.

Mother Dies Here While Watching at Side of Daughter

While watching at the bedside of her sick daughter, Mrs. Ella Campbell of Lexington, Neb., died at the Swedish Mission hospital Friday, and her husband, a traveling salesman, who is working through the western states, cannot be located. Only his wife knew his route and daily address and the secret of his present whereabouts died with her.

Several days ago Mrs. Olga McFarland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, was brought to the hospital here. Mrs. Campbell came to Omaha to be with her daughter. The weary waiting and watching proved too great a strain for her, and she died of a hemorrhage Friday.

Mrs. Campbell left Omaha several days ago, starting to work a route which she mapped out to the Pacific coast. So far efforts to locate him through the firm by whom he is employed have failed. Relatives, despairing of finding him, will bury the wife and mother at her old home at Plattsmouth today.

Holdrege Leases Tract of Oil Land

BASIN, Wyo., March 21.—(Special Telegram)—General Manager G. W. Holdrege of the Burlington, Lee Champion, A. M. Gildersleeve and A. M. Johnson of the Midwest Oil company of Casper, who came here Monday with C. A. Fisher, geologist, today closed a deal for the purchase of eighty acres of land lying in the heart of the Basin-Greybull oil field. They are trying to lease other tracts.

CASHIER FELT SAYS HE IS READY TO PLEAD

Says He Expects to Plead Guilty to Looting Superior Bank in the Federal Court.

HE MEETS HIS FAMILY HERE

Will Throw Himself on the Mercy of the Court in the Hope of Receiving the Minimum Sentence.

Admitting that he is guilty of bank wrecking, as charged in federal indictments, and saying that he is going to face the whole affair and take the consequences, Albert C. Felt, late cashier and for nearly a quarter of a century connected with the defunct First National bank of Superior, Neb., arrived in Omaha Friday night in custody of a government marshal and guard from San Francisco, where he was arrested March 6, after being driven by his conscience to surrender.

Following a conference this morning with his wife, Mrs. Lena Adams Felt, his 15-year-old son, Albert, and his brothers, Merle J. Felt of Sioux City and Frank B. Felt of Superior, the latter stated for publication that they thought their brother would in all probability plead guilty to the federal charge and throw himself on the mercy of the court in hope of getting the minimum sentence of five years for violation of the national banking laws.

Felt's defalcations have been variously estimated at from \$30,000 to \$70,000. One of his brothers said yesterday that the latter figure had been set as a possible maximum by certain authorities, but that the real losses would total much less than that amount.

"I didn't get a single dollar of the money," Felt said, "in spite of my twenty-four years of experience as a banker. I have proved myself to be a poor one. I advanced money to corporations and individuals to whom I should have refused loans, and then made speculations in stocks and other ventures that I should not have made. I made a mistake in doing it and then I used bad judgment in the investments, so the thing has wiped me out as well as wrecking the bank. I am anxious to face the whole affair and try to straighten it out and take my punishment."

"My conscience forced me to surrender," Felt continued. He was president of the Nebraska Baseball league and was attending the annual meeting at Kearney just before his bank closed January 4. Going to Denver and Cheyenne, he finally reached San Francisco without being arrested, and says he walked the streets there for two weeks, brooding over his trouble.

Bank May Pay Out.
"I couldn't stand it I worried and brooded until I lost thirty-five pounds and was in a terrible mental hell. Then I wrote Father Fitzgerald at Superior and surrendered to the United States marshal. My friends have all been good to me since, and I have been ashamed to meet them after what I have done. All I ask is that I be given a chance to untangle the bank's affairs the best I can. I have hopes that it will pay out 100 cents on the dollar, without the assessment which has been made."

His Bond Ready.
Felt had a brief interview with United States District Attorney Howell, and then was taken back to jail by Deputy Haze. His bond was fixed at \$4,000 some time ago, and the brothers declare they are ready to furnish it, but Felt is said to desire counsel from an attorney, before accepting his liberty under bail.

HEAVY SNOW FALLS IN THE TEXAS PANHANDLE

WICHITA FALLS, Tex., March 21.—A heavy snow today is falling in this section of the Texas panhandle, the latest fall experienced in many years.

EASTER TORNADO IS NOW MEMORY; ALL TRACE GONE

General Relief Committee to Close Up Its Books at a Meeting Tomorrow.

GREAT CHANGE IS WROUGHT

Scarcely a Trace of the Great Disaster is Now Visible.

DEBRIS ALL CLEARED AWAY

General Relief Fund Amounted to More Than \$420,000.

720 FAMILIES ARE HELPED

Total Dwellings Wrecked Reached the Large Total of 2,141.

OF THESE 752 A TOTAL LOSS

More Than 1,500 Individuals, Firms and Cities Subscribed to Relief Fund, and Practically All Has Been Paid.

Twelve months has made a great change in the strip of territory in Omaha torn by the tornado of Easter Sunday, March 23, 1913. The lapse of twelve months today finds the 2,000 damaged or destroyed homes practically all rebuilt and the path of the tornado hard to follow. Today a man who went over the wrecked district dozens of times a year ago, would have extreme difficulty in attempting to trace out the path of destruction. Stately mansions have arisen where old ones fell. The debris has been cleared away and burned with the exception of here and there a neglected corner on a vacant lot, where, among the weeds, may still be found little piles of crushed plastering and lath, and a few broken bricks.

The relief committee, or committee of fifty, organized the day after the tornado, did great work in rebuilding the district and helping those who needed help most. When it was learned throughout the country that relief money would be accepted by the committee, money poured in from all parts of the United States and even from foreign lands until the relief fund, including state and city appropriations, amounted to \$420,000.

Many Families Helped.
Some 720 families were given financial assistance from the relief fund to restore their homes. This meant that 720 homes wrecked or partially wrecked, very soon began to repair, and in a few days the whole district could be traced by the yellow flare of new roofs in the sunlight.

The total number of dwellings destroyed beyond repair was 32. The total number of dwelling houses damaged, including those destroyed, was 2,141.

Between 1,500 families, as was reported to the relief committee and the means made by the restoration committee from a fund of some \$200,000 subscribed by railroads and packing companies, the homes were practically all rebuilt with the exception of a very few, the owners of which have not yet decided just how and what they want to build. These are mostly lots that belong to non-residents, who for one reason or another of their own have not yet decided whether to rebuild a dwelling or sell the lot for other purposes.

To Complete Work.
The final report of the relief committee is to be made at a meeting of the whole committee to be held at the Commercial club rooms Monday afternoon. It will show that groceries was distributed to some 1,500 families, as was apparel to some 1,700 families. That coal was given to about 250 families, cooking utensils to 150 families, building material to some ninety families, bedding to about 650 families, furniture to 340, stoves to sixty-eight, prescriptions to nearly seventy families, tents to forty-seven families, tools to twenty-six families, rent orders to 150 families, teaming furnished to eighty-nine families and medical attendance to 251 families.

Many Give Relief.
More than 1,500 persons and firms subscribed to the relief fund. Subscriptions came from practically every state in the

(Continued on Page Two.)

Millions thinking in unison

Here is something for manufacturers to think about—that is, those manufacturers who make something worth while for which they wish to create a nation-wide market.

In this country there are many hundreds of first class, dependable newspapers like The Bee, serving millions of people.

Collectively these millions are intelligent, serious-minded people—the backbone of the nation and the corner-stone of public opinion.

If you wanted seriously to influence these millions of minds, or any given section or group, geographically selected, what would be the quickest and surest way of doing it?

The logical answer is, through the newspaper.

Millions of people make up their minds daily from the reading of dependable newspapers. And it is this great fact which underlies the increasing use of newspaper advertising by manufacturers and distributors who wish to create a nation-wide market for some article of merit.

It means something to have millions think daily of your particular brand of merchandise.

That's what good newspapers are doing for manufacturers.

The Weather

For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity Fair, with rising temperature.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hours	Deg.
5 a. m.	23
6 a. m.	23
7 a. m.	23
8 a. m.	23
9 a. m.	23
10 a. m.	23
11 a. m.	23
12 m.	23
1 p. m.	23
2 p. m.	23
3 p. m.	23
4 p. m.	23
5 p. m.	23
6 p. m.	23
7 p. m.	23
8 p. m.	23
9 p. m.	23
10 p. m.	23
11 p. m.	23

Comparative Local Record.

1914	1913	1912	1911
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